Sources of renewable energy in rural and urban areas

2032. SHRI THANGA TAMIL SELVAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the cheapest source of renewable energy available in the country with details of locations of availability;

(b) what percentage of this resources has been exploited so far; and

(c) the steps taken to provide affordable source of energy to people in Doth, rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The principal renewable energy sources are small hydro, wind, biomass and solar energy. The cost-competitiveness of each resource is dependent on the specific location, site conditions and end use application. State-wise details of the estimated available potential are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to unstarred question No. 2029 Part (a) and (b)]

(b) Around 8088 MW grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity has been set up which is around 10 per cent of the total estimated technical feasible potential of 84,000 MW, all of which may not be economically viable to harness. State-wise details as on 31.3.2006 are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to unstarred question No. 2029 Part (a) and (b)j. In addition, a large number of decentralized renewable energy systems/devices, *viz.,* 3.8 million biogas plants, 1 million solar photovoltaic lighting systems, 6 lakh solar cookers, and 1.5 million square meter solar thermal collector area, etc. have been set up, as on 31.3.2006.

(c) With a view to provide an affordable source of energy in both rural and urban areas, fiscal and financial incentives are being provided that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional duties and relief from taxes, apart from preferential tariff for grid power being given in most potential States. These apart, upto 90 per cent subsidy on the benchmark cost of systems/devices subject to a subsidy ceiling of Rs.18,000/- per household for distributed generation system and Rs. 12,500/- for SPV home-lighting system is provided for

electrification/lighting of remote villages that are not likely to receive grid connectivity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikarari Yojana (RGGVY).

Power generation through non-conventional energy sources in NER

2033. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of power generated in different States of the North-Eastern Region from non-conventional sources of Energy, State-wise;

(b) the plan of Government in details to set up new units of non-conventional energy sources during 2006-07, State-wise;

(c) the names of the projects sanctioned for Tripura; and

(d) the status of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) State-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity set up in the North Eastern Region as on 31.03.2006 are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(b) Plan and Annual target at the national level are only set except for family type biogas plants, details of which for the North-Eastern Region for 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-ll (See below).

(c) and (d) Details of renewable energy systems/devices installed under various programmes as on 31.03.2006 in Tripura are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity set up in North-Eastern Region, as on 31.03.2006

SI.	State No.	Capactiy (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.30
2.	Assam	2.11
3.	Manipur	5.45